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NORTHWESTERN HISTORY SYLLABUS

[The aim of this department is to furnish outlines that will aid those who wish to study the subject systematically. It is expected that its greatest use will be as a guide for members of women's clubs, literary societies, and classes in colleges or high schools. It will be a form of university extension without the theses and examinations necessary for the earning of credits toward a degree.]

XIX. The Turbulent Decade

1. Agitation for Statehood.
 - a. Constitution of 1878.
 - i. Convention at Walla Walla June 11 to July 27.
 - ii. Delegates present from "Panhandle" of Idaho.
 - iii. Prohibition submitted as supplemental article.
 - iv. Woman suffrage submitted as supplemental article.
 - v. Constitution approved by the people.
 - vi. Prohibition and woman suffrage defeated by the people.
 - b. Admission to statehood refused by Congress.
2. Woman Suffrage.
 - a. Agitation continued.
 - b. Granted by Territorial law, Nov. 23, 1883.
 - c. Women voted in elections of 1884 and 1886.
 - d. Law declared null by Territorial Supreme Court.
 - i. Decision dated January 3, 1887.
3. Prohibition.
 - a. Agitation continued.
 - b. Independent political action by Prohibitionists.
4. Railroad Excitement.
 - a. Efforts to secure railroads.
 - b. Last Spike celebrations, September, 1883.
 - c. Agitation for forfeiture of unearned land grants.
 - i. "Under a Black Cloud," campaign, 1884.
 - ii. C. S. Voorhees, Democrat, elected to Congress.
5. Anti-Chinese Riots.
 - a. Agitation against Chinese labor, 1885.
 - b. All Chinese driven from Tacoma, Nov. 3, 1885.
 - c. Riot quelled in Seattle, February 8, 1886.
 - d. Disturbances elsewhere.

6. Year of Fires, 1889.
 - a. At Seattle, June 6.
 - b. At Ellensburg, July 4.
 - c. At Spokane, August 4.
 - d. At Vancouver, same year.
 - i. Business section of each city destroyed.
 7. Statehood Achieved.
 - a. Continuous agitation.
 - b. Congress passed Enabling Act, February 22, 1889.
 - c. Governor's proclamation to elect delegates, April 15, 1889.
 - d. Constitutional convention at Olympia.
 - i. Assembled July 4, 1889.
 - ii. Work completed, August 22.
 - e. Woman suffrage and prohibition again submitted as supplemental articles.
 - f. Election, October 1, 1889.
 - i. Constitution approved by 40,152 for and 11,879 against.
 - ii. Prohibition and woman suffrage defeated.
 - g. State admitted, November 11, 1889.
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BIBLIOGRAPHY.—Most libraries will have some of the books or newspapers necessary for a study of this period. The following citations may prove helpful:

BANCROFT, HUBERT HOWE.—Works of, Volume XXXI (History of Washington, Idaho and Montana). Chapter IX, pages 301-392, entitled "Progress and Statehood," deals with the latter portion of this syllabus.

CONSTITUTION OF 1878.—A pamphlet edition of this constitution was issued at the time. It is now rare, but when found it will prove interesting as a comparison with what was finally adopted as the constitution in 1889.

KINNEAR, GEORGE.—Anti-Chinese Riots. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Seattle riots (February 8, 1911) Mr. Kinnear published a little book of seventeen pages giving a record of the event. He commanded the Home Guards during the riot. Wherever the book is available it will be found helpful in this study.

MEANY, EDMOND S.—Governors of Washington. The biographies of Governors Ferry, Newell, Squire, Semple and Moore should be read.

MEANY, EDMOND S.—History of the State of Washington.—Chapters XXV and XXVI deal with the "Turbulent Decade" and the movement toward statehood.

NEWSPAPERS.—In some of the larger libraries and in some of the newspaper offices files of the papers may be consulted. These would give about the only extended accounts of the great fires of 1889 and, of course, they would prove of great use whenever files covering the other events can be found.

STATE DOCUMENTS.—A few of the larger libraries have the laws, court reports and other documents bearing upon this field, especially on the portion pertaining to woman suffrage.